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work among the people. It initiated and directed successfully the Fourth American Peace Congress at St. Louis. It has on various occasions co-operated concretely with the Government, and influenced legislation in behalf of arbitration and international peace. It has maintained its lecture bureau, its library of peace information, and it has distributed tons of literature to writers, speakers, schools, colleges, and libraries. In spite of the serious handicap due to the illness of Dr. Trueblood, the Society has welcomed the organization of sixteen new peace societies since January, 1913. It has continued to issue the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* monthly, a magazine which has doubled its circulation fourteen times within twenty years, the monthly edition of which has been recently increased to eleven thousand—an increase of three thousand in less than two years. The Society has labored in every possible way with other accredited organizations working for the promotion of our great cause. Over fifty peace pamphlets and as many books have been constantly on sale at the Society's headquarters. The demand for this literature is continuous and increasing.

Your Executive Director feels that the work of organization and propaganda for peace in this country has, however, only fairly begun. Every State must be organized. The American Peace Society has the machinery for perfecting such an organization. The time is at hand for accomplishing thus a most important and helpful advance. It is a fact, however, that this advance cannot be made upon our present financial resources. If our work is to be enlarged and developed in accordance with the demands of the times and the obligations imposed by the new position which the Society has been given in the general peace work of the country, there must be an immediate and decided increase of its income. There are many important specific opportunities confronting the Society for promoting and extending its usefulness. We should open at least two new departments at once; we should finance a continuous lecture and publicity campaign; we should increase the size and news value of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*; our library, with its valuable books and countless pamphlets, should be catalogued, supervised, and strengthened; many of the societies already begun need financial assistance until they can become self-sustaining; the Intercollegiate Peace Association and the American School Peace League are entitled to a larger support; the opportunity of the American Peace Society to function as a National Peace Council in larger and more effective ways should be improved.

It has been the hope of the officers of our Society that the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment might take the general situation of the American Peace Society into account and increase its subvention for the promotion of our work. It is a fact, however, that at present our efforts are not thus to be strengthened. We are, therefore, confronted with a situation demanding an immediate curtailment of our expenditures or a decided increase in our income.

Yours very respectfully,

ARTHUR DEERIN CALL,
Executive Director.

The Church Peace Union, it is announced, will establish a peace library in New York city, primarily, of course, for the use of ministers of all denominations.

The Country and the Small Town.

By Mrs. Hiram W. Thomas.

The plea for the small town in the March issue of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* was one to take to heart. The hope for the peace cause, as for every great cause, rests in the plain people. They hear the word gladly, but the word must be simple and the issue elemental. They do not take kindly to the academic. Reforms are of the heart and not of the head. They do not work downward—up, up toward the stars—and permeate every sphere along the way.

But is it true, as had been hinted, that between the country and the city audience the latter is the more intelligent? Are the denizens of these congested centers better informed, or, being better informed, are they more sensitive to the things that make for righteousness? Is their reading more in that line? Do we find the proportion of independent thinking larger in the cities than in the country towns? I think not.

The exhaustive grind and wear of the city, the perpetual sweep of events, the consuming demands of the crowds, the debilitating influence of the multiple press, and, above all, the temptation to thrust responsibility upon numbers are conditions that make for indifference and weakness.

Reforms are not cradled in a crowd. Boston, great as she found herself to be, was not the birthplace of abolition, or New York or Chicago of woman's suffrage. Prohibition is not moving by leaps and bounds because cities are clamoring for it. Where the initiative and referendum, the recall, the election of United States Senators by the people, reform in currency and tariff, abolition of child labor, public ownership of public utilities, and other movements for the masses reach the ear and heart is where the weekly paper does its quiet work, where the religious and reform press leave a message to stay, and where the granges and farmers' alliances and agricultural conferences and institutes, and labor, sane and reasonable, call the community life to wider vision.

Yes, let the message of peace be sent to the country and country towns. Let it not go wrapped in academic verbiage and monastic solemnity, but in plain language to a plain people. Let it burn in those homes, in the farmers' clubs, schools, and fireside assemblies, and in time the jingoes will be hushed and the dreadnoughts cease to be, and the treasure and blood of the world be devoted to the peace and happiness of all the people.

CHICAGO LAWN, ILL.

Peace and War Measures Before Congress.

(Legislation is introduced into either House of Congress, and bills or resolutions are numbered consecutively as filed. They are immediately referred to the appropriate committees, whose reports bring them to the originating House for passage. The following abbreviations are employed: S., Senate Bill; H. R., House of Representatives Bill; J. Res., Joint Resolution; Con. Res., Concurrent Resolution; Res., Resolution; Rept., Report.)

DIPLMATIC CORPS.

Two ministers have been created, one ministerial post made ambassadorial, and two others are in course of elevation:

By Mr. Bacon, late of Georgia: A bill (S. 2318) authorizing the appointment of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Paraguay and Uruguay. To the Commit-

tee on Foreign Relations; S. Rept. 55; passed Senate; H. Rept. 38; passed House; approved (Public, No. 39).

By Mr. Bacon, late of Georgia: A bill (S. 2319) authorizing the appointment of an ambassador to Spain. To the Committee on Foreign Relations; S. Rept. 58; passed Senate; H. Rept. 37; passed House; approved (Public, No. 10).

By Mr. Shively, of Indiana: A bill (S. 4553) to authorize the appointment of an ambassador to Argentina. To the Committee on Foreign Relations; S. Rept. 313; passed Senate; passed House, May 12. Also by Mr. Flood of Virginia, H. R. 13667.

By Mr. Shively, of Indiana: A bill (S. 5203) to authorize the appointment of an ambassador to Chile. To the Committee on Foreign Relations; S. Rept. 424; passed Senate. Also by Mr. Flood of Virginia (H. R. 15503) H. Rept. passed House, May 12.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

By Mr. Bacon, late of Georgia: A bill (S. 3002) making appropriations for expenses incurred under the treaty of Washington. To Committee on Foreign Relations; S. Rept. 418. (Anglo-American claims arbitration.)

By Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Iowa (by request): A bill (H. R. 15285) relating to American interference in other Governments; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. Madden, of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 15733) providing for the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the act of emancipation and for other purposes; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. Root, of New York: A bill (S. 5436) authorizing the purchase of two pieces of sculpture (Victory and Peace) by St. Gaudens; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. Smith, of Maryland: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 258) providing for the repeal of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as one of the conditions of the proposed transfer of southeastern Alaska to Canada; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEXICO.

The record of the resolution authorizing action against the Huerta régime in Mexico follows:

By Mr. Flood, of Virginia: Resolution (H. J. Res. 251) justifying the employment by the President of the armed forces of the United States in enforcing certain demands against Victoriano Huerta. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs; H. Rept. 560; passed House; S. Rept. 437; passed Senate, amended and without the phrase, "in enforcing certain demands against Victoriano Huerta" as part of title; Senate asked for conference; conferees appointed; House concurred in Senate amendments; approved (Public resolution, No. 22).

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

The Army and Navy appropriation bills have for the most part been passed during the naval demonstration against Vera Cruz and succeeding events:

By Mr. Hay, of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 7138) to provide for raising the volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war. H. Rept. 95 from Committee on Military Affairs; passed House; S. Rept. 277; passed Senate, amended; House disagreed; Senate insisted on amendments and agreed to conference; conference report No. 569; agreed to in House and Senate; approved (Public. No. 90).

By Mr. Hay, of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 13455) (army appropriation; see April list); S. Rept. 367, amended; passed Senate; House disagreed; Senate insisted on amendments and agreed to conference; conference report (S. Doc. 469 and H. Rept. 556; Senate further insisted on amendments, and new conference appointed; House concurred; approved (Public, No. 91).

By Mr. Padgett, of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 5667) to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia, and for other purposes. From the Committee on Naval Affairs (H. Rept. 94); passed House; S. Rept. 167; passed Senate, amended; House concurred; approved (Public, No. 57).

By Mr. Padgett, of Tennessee: H. R. 14034, making appropriations for the naval service. (See April list.) Passed House May 7; S. Rept. 505; May 12.

Other pending resolutions are:

By Mr. Brumbaugh, of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 15761) to provide for the detail of Army officers to the educational

institutions of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Browning, of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 15475) for the relief of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Browning, New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 15476) for the relief of the International Smokeless Powder & Chemical Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Chamberlain, of Oregon: A bill (S. 5322) to provide for the national defense; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. Hay, of Virginia: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 242) authorizing the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to loan equipment for the purpose of instruction and training to sanitary organizations of the American National Red Cross; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Correspondence.

DEAR DR. TRUEBLOOD: I am desired by the National Peace Council, representing the allied British Peace Organizations, to express to you the very great regret with which we have seen the outbreak of hostilities between America and Mexico. We recognize to the full the difficulty which the Mexican problem has presented to the United States Government, and we are the more glad, therefore, that the Administration has accepted in principle the mediation offered on the part of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. We feel confident that we need hardly urge our colleagues in America to do their utmost to bring about a pacific settlement, and desire to express to them our heartiest sympathy in a time of peculiar trouble for the forces of peace.

I am, dear Dr. Trueblood, on behalf of the council,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) CARL HEATH, *Secretary.*

Editor of ADVOCATE OF PEACE:

My attention has been called to a mistake in a quotation I made in reference 5, following my article on "War is Wrong," found in the December, 1913, issue of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE, page 253. As the quotation stands, it credits Theodore Roosevelt with saying, in May, 1908, "There is no question that may not be settled by arbitration," whereas what President Roosevelt really said or quoted on that occasion was this: "There are no international controversies so serious that they cannot be settled peaceably, if both parties desire peaceable settlement," etc. The Hon. Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, had used these words in an earlier address on the same occasion, and President Roosevelt quoted them with apparent approval, as authentic newspaper reports and reputable persons present testify.

I regret that an exact quotation was not made in the reference given above.

Sincerely yours,

ROBT. C. ROOT,
Pacific Coast Director.

Book Reviews.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR INDEMNITY AND ITS ECONOMIC RESULTS. By H. H. O'Farrell. 1913. London: Harrison & Sons, St. Martin's Lane. 80 pages.

This essay contains the substance of a paper read by Mr. O'Farrell before one of the study clubs organized under the Garton Foundation to discuss Norman Angell's doctrines. Mr. O'Farrell has enlarged and elab-